The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

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1 inch..	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
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Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1880. NO. 6,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blank on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 288, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BAND, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. H. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Willse, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Vespers at 11:30 a. m Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—A. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Hever.

Comm'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Jury Comm'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. K. B. White.

Auditors.—O. D. Yeaburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Hollon.

County Surveyor.—C. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—S. J. Gifford.

Asst Burgess—H. A Sartwell.

Council—I. B. Gleason S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sasse, L. Rauter, W. D. Gallup.

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, R. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.

Justices—G. M Smith P Ford

Auditors—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.

Pro-rasters—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.

Judges of Election—S. Pattison.

Inspectors—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.

Assessor—G. M. Smith.

Assistant Assessors—A. B. Armstrong, William Rauter.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $12 and upwards.

Double Harness, - $25 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 26, 1879.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT. PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

CEO. OCILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store; Main Street,

smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on those goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 16-nll

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERREOTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Side Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Built and Repaired at

F. KERNS'

WAGON MANUFACTURY,

Water St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having engaged a competent man to superintend the wood work of my Carriage and Wagon Shops I am prepared to take orders for

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

of every description. Also

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

REPAINTED,

and new work finished complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and all orders for work in that line, either to Wood or Iron will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every particular, both as to workmanship and prices. Give us a trial.

F. KERNS, Prop'r.

FITS CURED Promptly and Permanently. I send a bottle of my celebrated remedy, with a valuable treatise on this disease, free to all sufferers who send me their P O and Express address. DR. H. G. ROOT, No. 183 Pearl St. New York.—06-3m.

AGENTS WANTED

For the handsomest and

CHEAPEST BIBLES

Ever furnished Agents. Extra terms and Large CASH PREMIUMS

FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O. 69-3

THE NEW YEAR.

To-day we bid good by to the old year, 1879 with its freight of mingled happiness and woe, and enter upon the unknown threshold of 1880. The year just closed has been an eventful one in many respects. January 1, 1879, will always be noted as the period of resumption, predicted by a class of politicians to be the inauguration of untold troubles, and really the begining of a new era of national prosperity. For six long years had we nationally and individually passed through the sea of business depression and financial difficulty, in which were engulphed the wrecks of many ruined fortunes. With the year 1879 and the successful inauguration of the policy of resumption, all classes took courage, business gradually improved, trade revived, and to-day we enter upon the new year with every reason to anticipate a year of continued prosperity. What the events of the year may be no one can foretell. The most important national event of the year will be the Presidential election. Before the close of 1880 the successor of Hayes will have been chosen. Whether it will be Grant, Blaine, Tilden, Bayard, or the traditional dark horse that will win the prize, let us hope that the battle will be fought fairly and honestly and leave no sting or bitterness with either the victors or vanquished. Locally our prospects as we enter upon the new year are no less bright. McKean county has taken her place, through the medium of the long hidden wealth of her bosom, among the first counties in the State. We are rapidly increasing in wealth and population, and no other people in the land have more cause for congratulation and gratitude for past blessings, and for entering upon the new year with perfect hope and confidence. That to-day should prove indeed a happy new year to every citizen of the county is the earnest wish of the MINER.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is frank enough to say that he is a candidate for the Presidency, and will accept the nomination if his party honors him with it. And why not say so? Why should an aspirant for this high office pretend that he is indifferent and that the nomination is forced upon him? To desire the position is certainly an honorable ambition, and no man need be ashamed of it.

THE man with a grievance, Samuel J. Tilden, late democratic nominee for the Presidency, and candidate of the same party for 1880, has been prosecuted as a common thief. He has been sued by the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company for appropriating (which is only another and smoother word for stealing) bonds given him in trust as a member of the purchasing committee, under which the company was organized. Slippery Samuel will find it difficult to wriggle out of this hole into which he has put himself by his inordinate selfishness and greed.

GEN. GRANT is, after all, but the creature of circumstances over which he had no control. Who will say that there are not thousands of men in the United States who with his opportunities would have left a more brilliant record and accomplished immensely more at a less cost of life than Grant did.—Democratic Exchange.

Grant was "the creature of circumstances," just as all men are, no more and no less. Whether there are or are not a thousand or a hundred men, or one other man, who would have accomplished as much as Grant did, is a question which no one but the Almighty can answer. There may be one in every city, town and hamlet in the United States, or there may not be another in the whole land. But any attempt at this day to depreciate General Grant is little less than idiotic. When the war broke out a man was needed to successfully lead the Union armies through battle to victory. Circumstances gave General McDowell the first opportunity. He fought the first great battle of the war and lost it. Circumstances next brought Gen. George B. McClellan to the front. He was supplied with all the troops he asked for, all the equipments and appliances required for a great campaign; he had his own way in every particular, and in a few months returned to Washington with a shattered and defeated army. Successively, Gen. Pope, Burnside, Hooker and many others were by circumstances, placed in position to achieve never fading renown, but one after another failed, until the nation became disheartened and almost hopeless. While one disaster followed after another on the great battle fields of the East, Grant had been winning victory after victory in the Southwest, culminating his campaigns with the capture of Vicksburg. Then it was that circumstances brought the victor of the West to the East, and he accomplished what all predecessors had failed in—he conquered Lee's army as he had conquered those of the West. Perhaps he was the "creature of circumstances," but it can never be truthfully said that no others had the opportunity afforded them to stand where Grant stood at the close of the war.—Wilkesbarre *Record*.

EIGHTEEN cases of small-pox were reported in Washington city Tuesday. The Board of Health are using vigorous measures to prevent the disease spreading. A colored woman affected with small-pox in a noxious form was found on Pennsylvania Avenue, having walked through the streets over a mile; she was taken to a hospital. Thus far there have been but two deaths.

A RADICAL DIFFERENCE.

The claim set up by Governor Garcelon and his coadjutors in the Democratic conspiracy in Maine, is one which the plain people will brush aside with contempt. It is not asserted that, in a single instance, the rejected returns defeated or tended to defeat the will of the qualified voters as expressed at the ballot-box. Nor is there any claim that the election itself was vitiated by fraud or violence, or that the Governor and Council had any power to throw out returns if that had been the case. The sole pretext upon which the action of the Governor and Council rests, according to their own plea, is that certain technical informalities in the returns gave them power, under existing laws, to exclude such returns if they see fit, without regard to the will of the people really expressed at the ballot-box, or the validity of the election held. This plea men of common sense and common justice instantly reject. If the intent and effect of the decision was to defeat the will of the people expressed at a fair and legal election—and there is no pretence to the contrary—then honorable men of both parties hold that the decision is infamous.

But it is said, by journals which censure the act for form's sake, even while they try to excuse it to the passions and prejudices of partisans, that the course taken was but a repetition of that which Republicans took and defended in the case of disputed electoral votes in 1876. This pretence is false. The two cases are different in every essential respect. Yet there are many whose partisan feeling blinds them to the radical difference which really exists, and to the indecency of the plea that one great crime should be excused because somebody else has committed another crime.

The radical difference is that in 1876 the question was whether any legal, fair and valid election had been held in certain localities, while in 1879 the sole question is whether certain forms were observed in returning the results of a valid election. In 1876 it was claimed, and by many believed, that the will of the people had been defeated by fraud and force in the so-called election itself, and that question Returning Boards were not only authorized, but required by law to determine. If their decision was correct, there had been no lawful, fair and valid expression of the will of the people at the ballot-box, and hence there was no wrong or injustice in setting aside the pretended election as no election at all. But if the decision of the Governor and Council of Maine is correct, there was a lawful, fair and valid election, at which the will of the people was legally expressed, and yet they set aside that expression and defeat that will because some part of the clerical duty in transmitting the result was not correctly performed. In that case, the sole question to be decided by the Governor and Council was whether they should defeat the undisputed will of the people, lawfully and fairly expressed; because of the subsequent failure of clerks to return the unquestioned results in the form prescribed by law. Thus in 1876 the honest doubts to be answered according to law by a decision went to the very root and essence of the matter; everything turned upon the question whether the majority of the people had legally voted at all. But in 1879 the only dispute was as to the technical correctness of a mode of making known the admitted result of an election confessedly fair and valid.

The man is to be pitied who does not see the vast difference between the two decisions, in respect to their moral character. The Returning Board of Louisiana, whether in error or not, unquestionably believed that a gigantic wrong had been perpetrated in the pretended election itself, and that it was both their right and their duty to correct that wrong. But the Governor and Council of Maine knew that no wrong whatever had been done by the informalities of the returns, and that it was a most infamous usurpation for them to defeat the deliberately expressed will of the voters. The Returning Board of Louisiana, if it erred in any respect whatever, erred in reaching a mistaken opinion from the evidence presented; or in taking improper means to correct what it believed to be a great wrong previously perpetrated. But the Returning Board of Maine, if it erred at all, deliberately violated law in order to exclude from the Legislature persons whom the people had unquestionably elected. In a word, there was a doubt, as to Louisiana, to whom the State belonged. But as to Maine, there was no doubt, and the Democrats deliberately stole the State.

GOV. GARCELON has finally declined to submit the disputed legal questions in the Maine count, proposed by Senator Morrill, to the Supreme Court, and has thus given convincing proof that he does not believe his own cant about "acting strictly according to the constitution and laws," and that he means to steal the State, law or no law. No other or better proof of his fraudulent intent was needed or could be given, and we are confident that every honest and intelligent man in this whole country, when he reads his paper in the morning, will agree that the only proper place for this rascally Governor is inside the walls of a penitentiary. In Maine itself the indignation is still at fever heat and will certainly be greatly increased by this decision. Meetings are held in every city. It seems almost probable that this last act of the Governor's will drive enough Democrats away from him to prevent the consummation of his attempted fraud.—Buffalo *Express*.

THE Buffalo *Courier* and Philadelphia *Press* have started humorous columns. The humor is of the English sort,

DEAD HEROES.

SOUTHWELL'S TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CHANDLER AND GEN. HOOKER.

The Senate of the United States will soon hearken to its own eulogies upon the late Senator Chandler. It is difficult to anticipate anything more appropriate and finely wrought than the remarks delivered by Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, on the evening before the late election, concerning Senator Chandler and Gen. Hooker.

He spoke as follows:

When I accepted the the invitation of your committee to speak to-night, I did not anticipate that so dark a shadow would fall upon us as has been cast by the death of Gen. Hooker and the death of Senator Chandler. They are men of the same resolute spirit, filled with burning hatred of oppression, but moved easily with sympathy for the oppressed. They have fallen together, and fallen in the same cause. They were alike men of heroic qualities, chivalrous in bearing and character, bold in purpose and unmoved by the assaults of an enemy. One was a hero in the field; the other was a hero in council; and, in every government in which the military power is subordinate to the civil authority, the deliberations of the council are only less important than the conduct of the army in the field. Gen. Hooker's work, as we all know, was ended. With spirit undaunted, the physical frame of the hero of three wars long since yielded to disease, and it was apparent to all that the death was not far off. I recall my first acquaintance with Gen. Hooker. In the month of April, or, possibly the month of May, 1861, we were introduced to each other by Senator Sumner at his rooms in Washington. Hooker had come from California to say that he was ready, as a son of Massachusetts, to accept the command of a Massachusetts regiment. Whether any representation in his behalf was made to Gov. Andrew, I cannot say, but it was entirely unnecessary, as President Lincoln at once gave him a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, and, by rapid advances, he soon came to the command of the army of the Potomac. A misunderstanding with the war department which might have been corrected by a conversation of five minutes if it could have been had with the Secretary of war, led to his resignation of the command of the army on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg, and this circumstance alone robbed Hooker of the honor of sole leadership in that great struggle. In the soldierly qualities which elicit admiration, no American was ever more largely endowed than was Gen. Hooker. But it was not until the message of death come that any one imagined that Chandler's work was over. He had been among us recently. Stalwart in body, vigorous in mind and resolute in purpose, possessed of a firm constitution, and heir to a long life through many generations of ancestors, his threescore and six years had not impaired the vigor of his mind or the elasticity of his step. He came to the Senate when the conspirators against the Union were maturing their schemes for its overthrow, and there he remained during the war and the period of reconstruction. He never shrank from duty, he never shunned responsibility. He comprehended the spirit of the South, and he fathomed its purposes. He was never deceived by mere professions, nor misled by theories. He was more practical than Sumner, bolder than Seward, as vigorous and unyielding as Stevens, and as far seeing as Stanton. He was less cultivated than most of his associates, and, while he differed from them all in the quality of his temper, and in his modes of speech and of action, there were neither rivalries nor hostilities between him and those with whom he was identified in party movements.

Patriotism and usefulness were conspicuous and recognized. His wealth was beyond his wants, and quite equal to his desires. Thus was he placed by industry and fortune above the ordinary motives which move men to action, and thus was he left to the influence of an enlarged, but jealous patriotism, which urged him constantly to the assertion and maintenance of the most radical opinions concerning the rights of men. With him questions concerning the rights of men were always supreme when in comparison or in conflict with questions of trade, business or finance. The reaction against him, and against all his class, which began in 1873, and continued for five years prevented his re-election in 1875; but time, reflection and experience chastened the sentiment and enlightened the judgment of the State, and upon the first opportunity, he was returned to his old seat in the Senate. That is now again vacant, but, in these six months, he has done more than any one else to unfold the purposes of the south, to expose its schemes, to awaken the north to the perils that menace the peace and the integrity of the Union, and to demonstrate the necessity for united and energetic action. First in the Senate, then in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, has his voice been heard exposing and denouncing the machinations of the enemy, and portraying the means by which liberty may be preserved and justice re-established. In this work of patriotism he has fallen. The long list of patriot martyrs, beginning with Lincoln, ends with Chandler. It includes Seward, Chase, Stanton, Sumner, Morton, Stevens, Andrew, Wilson, all of whom were in the struggle and martyrs in the cause. Has their work been accomplished? Is there nothing remaining for those who survive? Is American citizenship everywhere established in the land? Are its essential rights and privileges everywhere enjoyed and by all classes of persons? The constitution of the United States declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. In five States this provision is a dead letter, absolutely. The constitution is there defied. There is neither freedom of speech, of the press nor of the ballot, and these are the essential rights of citizenship, and the only safeguards of liberty. One and all are prostrate, and an unauthorized, secret, military despotism is supreme. In the presence of such injustice, such perils to free government, how insignificant, how contemptible utterly is the cry of state reform in such a commonwealth as Massachusetts, where public burdens are moderate and private rights find ample protection.

CHARLEY SMITH, the famous fast typesetter, who has for many years held a case on the East Saginaw *Courier*, died of quick consumption on the 19th ult. It is a typographical tradition that he was one of the fastest compositors in the United States, and could average 1,800 "ems" an hour of solid nonpareil all night long.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED FROM THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

As a trifling Christmas reminder, William H. Vanderbilt sent $20,000 to his relations on Christmas day.

GOV. GARCELON will brazen it out, and declines to submit the legal questions in the Maine count to the Supreme Court.

BOSTON suffered from another great fire last Sunday evening. The loss is estimated at two million. Houghton & Osgood, publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, lost about $150,000.

AT THE Little Falls cheese and butter market on Monday 2,000 boxes of factory cheese were sold at 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 cents; 100 boxes of dairy at 10 1-2 to 10 7-8 cents; 100 packages of butter at 18 to 25 cents per pound.

ON MONDAY morning a boiler explosion of the Etna flouring mills at Springfield Ill., filled the neighborhood for two blocks around with splinters, bricks and fragments of iron. Damage $25,000. The dome of the boiler fell on the roof of the Western Union Telegraph office and passed down to the third floor. No men in the mill were injured except the engineer, who is missing. His hat was found on the top of a building two blocks off.

WHILE a train from Edinburgh to Dundee (Scotland) was crossing the Frith of Fay, Sunday evening, a portion of the bridge was blown down, precipitating the train into the water. The lowest estimate places the number of lives lost at 75. The bridge was only opened for traffic in May, 1878, and was considered a triumph of engineering skill. It was two miles long, had 85 span, the widest 245 feet. At the highest point it was 130 feet above high water. The gap in the bridge is about half a mile long, comprising eleven of the longest spans. A rigid investigation has been ordered.

Exposition of 1876.

Wandering through the United States section of this truly wonderful Exhibition, hyperornamented and over-displayed as the most of it is, I came upon an elegant glass case, whose modesty was the more conspicuous from its neighbors' finery, surmounted by the motto *Dignis Praemia* and displaying, in neat packages, the medical preparations of the house of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. I was aware of the world-wide reputation of this eminent firm, for the character and quality of their goods, and remember well their agents in London, Messrs. Newberry, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Having a leisure hour, I determined to examine the contents of this case myself, and I was surprised to see the delicate perfection to which they have brought their household remedies. I was chagrined at the reflection that, while we have at home the most skillful and pre-eminently the best physicians in the world these Yankee doctors distance us so far in the line of popular medicines for family use. They have the sharpness to take advantage of the high scientific discoveries among us and make pills and potions as palatable as they are salutary. I was told by a leading druggist in Philadelphia that Dr. Ayer's manufactory was the largest in America, giving employment to hundreds. I must go to Lowell and see it, on my way home.—Corr. London (Eng.) *Telegraph*.

—Frank Hatton, editor and proprietor of the Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye*, has been appointed Postmaster of Burlington.

LEGAL.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Vinna Bounds, deceased, late of Eldred township, having been granted to the subscriber, all having claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber at Eldred Pa.

AMBROSE S. BOUNDS, Executor.

5-10-

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the election of a President and twelve Directors, will be held at the village of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1880. The polls will open at one o'clock p. m.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Sec'y.

Dec. 15, 1879.—4-14

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, at Wellsboro, on Tuesday, January 6, 1880, for the purpose of obtaining a charter for "the Universalist Society of Bradford, Pa.," a corporation formed for the support of public worship according to the general rules and discipline of the Universalist church.

F. M. FULLER, Secretary.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, Ina Sarah, has left my bed and board without any just cause this is to forbid any person from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NEW D. GROVER.

Norwich, Dec. 29, 1879.—6-6. pd

Estray Notice.

CAME to my premises a two year old heifer, white with some red spots, and a red yearling heifer. The owner can have the same by calling and proving the property and paying charges, or they will be sold according to law.

JOHN HEWITT.

Keating twp., Jan. 1, 1880.—6-6

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county at his Chambers in Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., on the 24th day of January, 1880, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of obtaining a charter for the incorporation of the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Allegany, Pa.," a corporation formed for the support of public worship according to the usages, faith and discipline of the M. E. Church.

B. KERSHNER,
WM. GRIGSBY,
JAS. K. MOORE.

Jan. 1, 1880.—6-9

Notice.

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER of the county of McKean. No. 1, December Term, 1879. Commonwealth vs. Andrew Tracy.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
McKEAN County, }

Be it remembered that on this fourth day of December, 1879, before me, John B. Brawley, Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said County, personally came Roswell Sartwell, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of McKean, who having been by me duly sworn, doth depose and say that on the fourth day of December, 1879, he proceeded to execute the sentence of the court upon the said Andrew Tracy, within the walls of the jail of the county of McKean at the time designated by the death warrant of the Governor, and in the manner described by the 74th section, and in the Act of the general assembly of this Commonwealth, approved March 31, 1860, and further saith not.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of December, A. D. 1879.

JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Clerk.

LEGAL.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the said F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, County Court and Court of Common Pleas of the County of McKean, have issued their precept bearing date Friday, Dec. 19, 1879, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 12th day of Jan., 1880, and to continue two week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables, within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as foot, Dated at Smethport, Nov. 20, 1879, and the 104th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

R. BARTWELL, Sheriff.

List of Jurors

For adjourned December Term, commencing the third Monday in January.

Annin—John Caple, Edward Kelley, George Taylor.

Ceres—John Dening, Thomas Lynch, Joel Price, William Tool, B. A. Frost, J. Maltzay.

Corydon—A. Kinney.

Eldred—D. C. Young.

Hamilton—A. Diffenbacher, E. H. Eldred.

Hamlin—John Nunamaker, Charles Pattison.

Keating—James A. Bond, William Dibble, P. D. Ostrander.

Lafayette—H. J. Anderson, James Flint, John Heap, Benjamin Marsh.

Liberty—A. R. Barnaby, Byron Booth, A. C. Coleman, W. J. Davis, E. B. Dolley, Peter Frederick, J. C. Hall, M. E. Hall.

Norwich—G. F. Boyer, J. C. Dennison, J. P. Evans.

Otto—Ed. Anderson, C. W. Bishop, G. W. Brooks, G. W. Reiknap, Frank Ember, Burton Campbell, W. W. Cummings, Wm. Duns.

Smethport—William Haskill, Carl Sasse.

Wetmore—Grover Frost, Andy Hanson, Pat Maloney, August Norman, T. H. Ryan.

J. A. ANDERSON, } Jury Com'rs.
J. K. B. WHITE. }

Argument List.

FOR QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs S M Lyman 27 Sept 1879. Motion for new trial and arrest of judgment.

Com. vs C D Longfellow, J B Fisher et al 110 Sept 1879. Rule why verdict of jury should not be set aside as to payment of costs by defendants.

Com vs Joseph and Thos Bacher. 6 Sept O and T. 1879. Motion for new trial and arrest of judgment.

Com vs Patrick Lee 108 Sept 1879. Motion why forfeited recognizance should not be remitted.

Com vs William Cheeny 136 Sept Term 1878—Rule why surety as bail should not be released as forfeiture.

Com. vs John M Wright 65 Dec Term 1878—Rule why finding by Grand Jury should not be set aside.

Com vs John Wright, Jr., 63 Dec Term 1878—Rule why finding by Grand Jury should not be set aside.

Com. vs A J Foresha, 41 Dec Term 1878—Rule why verdict of jury should not be set aside.

FOR CIVIL CAUSES.

B W Rann vs R W Evans and E W Coddington 161 Feb. Term 1878. Motion to dissolve writ estrepment.

N J Barber & Co vs Cornell & Heller 339 June Term 1879. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and writ of Hab. Facias stayed in meantime.

Rockwell & Dunn vs M J Cain 233 June Term 1878. Rule to show cause why satisfaction of judgment should not be stricken off as to G W Rockwell.

Mary Murphy vs John Quigley 320 June Term 1879. Rule to show cause why certain credit claimed by defendant should not be credited on above judgment.

Landon & Co. vs Plumsly Gould et al 247 Sept Term 1879. Motion for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defence.

T F Davis vs Lee Snyder 228 Dec Term 1878. Motion to stay writ to make application to open judgment and defendant to be let into a defence returnable first day of December Term, levy and lien to remain meantime.

Kerr, Gruber & Co. vs C & Painter & Co. 477 June Term 1879. Motion to set aside judgment.

Albert DeGolier, Assignee vs. Myron Mosher 230 December term, 1878. Rule to show cause why the above entitled judgment should not be satisfied.

Howe and Cook use of Knight Sessions & Co vs. C F Sayles & Co and Young & Co., 251 Dec. Term, 1879. Rule to show cause why Sheriff should not be restrained from settling the undivided property of C. F. Sayles & Co.

John A and L Faught vs. James O'Brien, 114 December Term, 1879. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be stricken off the record at cost of Plaintiff.

T R Coleman et al vs. R P Russel. 725 June Term, 1879. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and Defendant be let to a defence. Excepts at 50 $186.00.

Petition of Bridget Kinney for support. Rule to show cause on John Kinney, granted.

In the matter of the Petition of Lyman Cross for partition of estate of William N Morris, deceased, late of Bradford; for partition of land in said county.

In the matter of the appeal from the, extension of the limits of Bradford Borough. Appeal of divers inhabitants.

Joseph Post vs. W P Book and J S Book, 3 September Term, 1878. In Equity. Argument for hearing upon exceptions of Masters' report in above case.

W G Mather & Co vs. Nolin and Wright 626 September Term, 1879. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of sufficient affidavit of defence.

J B Mandeville vs. W H Mandeville, 600, September Term, 1879. Rule, to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of sufficient affidavit of defence.

H McConnel, Plaintiff in error and Defendant below vs. Commonwealth. Defendant in error and Plaintiff below. Certiorari from John A Mell, J. P.

Patrick McLaughlin vs. Rodney H Wilcox, 581, September Term, 1878. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and Defendant let into a defence.

W C Powell vs. A Smolley, 707 June Term, 1879. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be set aside and writ of Hab. Facias stayed in the meantime.

Cory National Bank vs. A L Maine and A F Bole, 719, June Term, 1879. Motion for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defence.

Patrick Sheedy and wife vs. Joseph Steinheimer, 468, December Term, 1878. Rule to show cause why writ issued in this case should not be set aside and judgment in ejectment should not be stricken off. Writ of Hab. Fac. be stayed in the meantime.

John Welsh vs Carrie Dean 208 Dec Term, 79. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and writ of Hab. Facias set aside.

Gibbs & Sarrett Manuf'g Co. vs A F Bole 231 Sept Term 1878. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of sufficient affidavit of defence.

D D Comes vs Wm Guest et al 278 June Term, 1879. Rule to show cause why Exra March should not be subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff in the above case.

T J Campbell vs G W Eddy 288 Dec Term 79. Rule to show cause why writ of replevin should not be quashed.

E A L & W B Roberts vs F C McEvoy 11 June Term 1879. In equity. Motion for decree pro confesso for want of an appearance.

Ford, Stern & Co vs A F Mitchell 628 December Term 1878. Rule to show cause why attachment should not be dissolved.

Richmond James vs Young & Co for T Young agent, 320 June Term 1879. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

James M Blair vs L C Fair and P M'Fuller 170 Dec Term 1877 Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence and proceedings to be stayed in the meantime.

Mrs. D O Gallup vs F O Richmond 288 Sept Term 1877. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be marked for the use of D O Gallup.

In the matter of the estate of C T Chamberlain—in Orphans Court. Exceptions to report of auditor.

In the matter of widening Kennedy street in Bradford city 283 June Term 1879. Appeal of A D Decker from award of viewers.

In the matter of Deputy Constable A. E. Moses. Rule on said Dep. constable to show cause why he should not be dismissed from office or give such additional security as the court may direct.

Joseph Schlesenger vs Mortimer & Grossmire 709 June Term 1878. Rule to show why judgment should not be opened, etc.

Fred A Stone for use of James Winship 248 Sept. Term. 1879. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence as to the sum of $230.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already well stocked Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing fancy printing.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 1 1880.

ANOTHER LEGAL PROBLEM.

THE TIDE WATER PIPE LINE COMPANY SUMMONED TO ANSWER IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Another proceeding in which the Tide Water pipe line company (limited) is interested has just been commenced. This is in the shape of an application to the United States court by Mr. John W. Davis, of Maryland, for summonses of ejectment against the officers and stockholders of the pipe line company from two parcels of land, one in Liberty township, McKean county, and the other in Gallagher township, Clinton county, Davis claiming that the right and title to these lands is vested in him and not in the Tide Water line, now in possession of the same. The summonses were issued by the United States Clerk B. S. Bentley, Jr., and have just been served by L. Homer Martin, deputy United S. marshal upon the following parties: E. G. Patterson, Marcus Brownson, George L. Bouton, Delos O. Wickham, Adam C. Hawkins, John H. Dilks, W. H. Nicholson, Gersham C. Hyde, W. R. Benedict, W. H. Conly, Thomas B. Riter, Clark I. Hayes, Samuel Q. Brown, B. D. Benson, H. L. Taylor, Alonson A. Sumner, David McKelvey, David B. Stewart, George H. Graham, J. H. Simonds, Lewis H. Smith, Benjamin B. Campbell, Calvin N. Payne, J. H. Caldwell, Andrew N. Perrin, Robert E. Hopkins, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Tidewater pipe company. They are required to appear before the judges of the circuit court of the United States, at Williamsport, on the first Monday of January 1880. As the result of this proceeding cannot fail to materially effect the pipe line company, the case will be watched with great interest when it comes on.

Ingersoll and his Income.

From the New York Times.

Col. Robert G., or, as he is generally called, "Bob" Ingersoll, is a native of the western part of this State; but when very young, removed with his parents to Ohio, and afterward to Illinois. His youth was passed on native prairies and in primeval forests, and he grew up independent in character and rugged in constitution. While in his teens he left home; drifted around; picked up an education, studied law, and soon acquired a local reputation in Southern Illinois as an eloquent pleader. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, who was very strict, but allowed "Bob," always a skeptic, to express his radical opinions, for he wanted him to tell the truth. Ingersoll is said to be one of the most, if not the most, popular of lecturers. His infidel opinions prevent his engagement in regular courses, and his dissertations on theological subjects are attended mostly by men, either young or old; but women flocked to hear him, and are greatly pleased when he speaks on subjects of a domestic nature. He received $1,300 for one lecture in San Francisco, reported to be the largest amount ever made at one time by any lecturer. His wife and children share his heterodox views, and have always done so. They are said to love him devotedly, and his home life is described as happiness itself. Neither of his two daughters, now young women, has ever been inside of a church, even when they were traveling in Europe. From his profession and lectures he earns from $40,000 to $70,000 a year, and spends most of it. He gives away a great deal in charity, believing that when a man saves he becomes selfish and begins to petrify. He now calls Washington home, and his practice there is mainly parliamentary law. He has a host of friends who are warmly attached to him, and he is reputed in private life to be as lovable as he is entertaining.

CALCRAFT, THE HANGMAN.

FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS THE PUBLIC HANGMAN OF ENGLAND.

The cable announces the death of Calcraft, the famous executioner, who for forty-six years held the office of hangman of England. He was a shoemaker by trade, and lived in a pleasant three-story brick house in Islington. In front of the house and at its rear were yards filled with flowers. The rear yard was crowded with rose bushes, and the hangman had great pride in them.—An iron fence was in front of the house. So great was the popular aversion for the office that Calcraft held, that it was almost impossible to rent the houses that were near his, and children ran past the iron gate opening into his yard when they had to go through the quiet street in which he lived.

Calcraft was a pleasant-looking little man, with round features and a full iron gray beard. He wore an ordinary business suit, and was scrupulously neat in his attire. The house was handsomely furnished.

In his later years Calcraft made a strong effort to enable his children to outlive the stigma that attached itself to the father's position. He educated them liberally, and at length one of them entered the Indian Civil Service and fulfilled his duties creditably. There was at first a great outcry against the appointment, but it died out as the young man pursued his way evenly and gave satisfaction. In his treatment of prisoners who were to be hanged, Calcraft was curt and business-like. At a hanging in Dundee the rope broke, and the hangman always afterward furnished the ropes himself, and was very careful to personally inspect the arranging of the gallows and everything pertaining to it.

Thackeray used to tell a story about Calcraft. He said that on the day of the hanging of a man who had killed another in a carriage of the Metropolitan Underground Railway, he was riding on the outside of an omnibus. Beside the driver sat a stranger. At Islington a small pleasant-spoken man, with a hand-bag, mounted the stage and sat with the driver. Thackeray, the stranger, and the little man conversed until they reached Newgate, where the latter got down, after shaking hands with the others. Then the driver said to them: "Do you know who that man is who got down?" They did not. When he told them it was Calcraft, the hangman, the stranger, Thackeray used to aver, was so startled that he fell from his seat to the ground.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

A VERY CLOSE PARALLEL WITH THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MAINE—WHAT THE SECRETARY OF WAR SAYS ABOUT IT.

Secretary of War Ramsey, on being interviewed in Washington about the Maine affair, said that he happened to have been an eager eye witness of the "buckshot" war in Pennsylvania, although not a participant in its exciting events. As soon as the subject of the attempt to steal the Maine legislature and governorship was introduced Wednesday, the secretary said: "A very close parallel might be drawn between this Maine trouble and the difficulties connected with the organization of the Pennsylvania legislature in December, 1838. The Whig governor and administration in Pennsylvania undertook to control the organization of the legislature, to which a majority of Democrats had been elected. Public sympathy ran strongly in favor of the Democrats in that case, as it does with the Republicans in the Maine case. I was a young man of twenty-three then, an ardent Whig and active in politics, so that I took a very deep interest in the struggle. When the house met, both the Whigs and the Democrats elected speakers. At one end of the speaker's desk I saw the Whig speaker administering the oath to Whig members, while at the other end the Democratic speaker was administering the oath to Democratic members. The whigs then precipitately adjourned the house and the Democrats proceeded more deliberately to complete their organization. They seated the Philadelphia members whom the Whig administration had tried to count out.

"The next day the Whig speaker and members did not dare to enter the house, such was the popular indignation against them. The late Thaddeus Stevens was the moving spirit of the Whig councils, and he induced one of the Whig members, Mr. Speckman, of Philadelphia, who was personally popular with all parties, to go into the house with the Democrats for the purpose of declaring that body adjourned. Mr. Spackman did as he was directed, but no sooner had he declared the house adjourned than he was picked up and passed over the heads of the crowd and out of the door.

"The Whig house then met in Wilson's tavern, and held sessions there for a few days, while the democrats occupied the representatives' hall. The Whig senate was also excluded from the senate chamber, which was occupied by the democrats. During most of the month this condition of affairs continued, neither the Whig nor the Democratic legislature being able to secure a legal quorum. At last some of the more conservative members of the former body went into the Democratic legislature and the difficulties were thus settled.

"As I remarked, I was a very ardent Whig, and I felt when the Whigs passed out of power in the state then that the country was lost; but it has turned out quite otherwise."

MAN AGAINST DOG.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEGRADING EXHIBITION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 25.—The fight between "Patsy Brennan," the prize-fighter, and the Siberian bloodhound, was one of the most degrading spectacles ever witnessed. The dog was of the largest breed, resembling more a calf in size than a dog, and its muscles were as hard as iron. It seemed to be nothing but muscle. Its head and face were the most repulsive that were ever carried by a dog. The fight took place in an old stable, and among the spectators were an ex-Police Commissioner, ex-Judge, three members of the House of Delegates, a very prominent physician and several business men. Brennan stripped to the waist. The owner of the dog had much difficulty in holding the Siberian until time was called, and then with a vicious "Sick him, Tige, the bloodhound was released and leaped straight for the throat of the prize-fighter, who sprang to one side and caught the dog a terrible body blow as he went by, turning him completely in the air and making Tige come down on his back. The next second he was in his trainer's hands, and the betting became furious. One gentleman, a member of the House, within three minutes had put up over $700 on the dog, even, and odds either way was eagerly snatched up. The referee again called time, and this time Brennan lost his luck. Tiger, made more cautious by his first rude rebuff, circled round and round his human antagonist, snarling horribly and apparently gulping down his rage. He made several feints, but Brennan was watching him too closely to be thrown off his guard. All this time the crowd in the barn were almost frantic with excitement, yelling at their favorites and encouraging hound and and man by every expedient they could think of. At last the dog got within three feet of Patsy and made his spring. He was met by a terrible blow straight from the shoulder, which made the blood fly from his nose and mouth, but he was too close to be evaded, and in the same instant his teeth ground into the shoulder of his human antagonist, and, borne backward by the weight, Brennan sank slowly to the floor, his face drawn and white with pain, but with a scowl on his brow that meant mischief. The blood gushed from his mangled shoulder, and almost as soon as he was fairly on the ground he got both hands into Tiger's mouth and tugged at the closing jaws. He had to take a second grip, choosing the lips of his enemy this time and tearing them badly before the hound released his hold, and both the fighters were taken from each other by the friends. The man was badly injured.

The collar-bone was already bare and the laceration of the shoulder was simply horrible. The dog was comparatively as badly injured. One of his lips was so badly torn that it hung down several inches, and three of his teeth had been broken by the blow he got in the face. He was just as plucky as the man, however, and when he was loosed again came forward readily. This time Brennan was successful. He caught the dog by the neck and kicked the life out of him. As soon as he was declared victor Brennan fainted from the pain in the shoulder and side, which he had held down by his unconquerable pluck, and medical assistance was at once got for him. The fight began a little after 10 o'clock, and at 11 the party began to disperse.

Stealing a Tombstone.

Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

William Boggs was arranged before Justice Cary of Carson yesterday, charged with grand larceny, in stealing a tombstone from the cemetery. The tombstone was exhibited to the jury. It reads:

"Sacred to the memory of W. Boggstone. Died Jan. 8, 1850, A kind father, an indulgent husband, and a true man. *Requiescat in pace.*"

Boggs acknowledged frankly that he had taken the tombstone. The name on it was so near like his own that, by filling up the superfluous letters with plaster of paris, he could use it himself in case he died. The Court—You have the appearance of being a pretty healthy man. Why do you expect to die?

Boggs—I'm going to Bodie to start in business, and—

The Court—Oh, I see. But even if you die, as I have no doubt you will, why do you steal another man's tombstone? Do you really think it's the correct thing?

Boggs—If a man has had the use of a tombstone since 1856 it strike's me he's got his money's worth. Besides, this stone was a lie all over. Bill Boggstone wasn't a kind and indulgent father. He was a theiving three-card monte sharp, and had killed four men. A meaner scalnwag never was born. When he come out here in '49 he used to shave off the corners of $50 slugs and pay off his hands in old bills on the Farmers' Bank of New Haven.

"We know him," cried several of the jury; "he was the worst in the deck."

One of the jurors went on the stand and testified that he saw the man run out of Placerville in 1852 for robbing hen-roosts! He turned a widow out in a snow storm because she couldn't pay the house rent. Several oldtimers in the court-room testified to the bad character of the dead man. One man swore that the brother of Boggstone put the tombstone up, and did it in the night. It was a monumental lie and a disgrace to the cemetery.

The jury acquitted, and Mr. Boggs left on the stage for Bedie with the tombstone.

An Expensive but Agreeable Christmas Dinner.

A Pittsburg paper is responsible for the following: There is a hearty old gentleman living up the Monongahela who has a nice little thing of it in the coal business. He has also a nice little collection of grown-up sons and daughters, nine in all, and that he loves every one of them is apparent to all who know him or any of his descendants. For some years past the old gentleman has gathered his offspring together on Christmas day, and served the American bird up with such dressing as casts into the shade anything in cranberry or jelly line. Nine plates surrounded the big turkey, and every child knows his place, and knows, also, that under his plate he will find the freshest and crispist kind of a greenback with a capital "M" up in the corner. It is not the family initial, but stands for one thousand dollars. Long may this hearty old shipper live to enjoy the blessing of giving. And when it is stated on good authority that on the recent rise he got into the Cincinnati market among the first, got twelve and a half cents for his coal, and got back with fifty thousand dollars profit, it is reasonable to suppose that the next nine-thousand-dollar turkey-dinner has been provided for.

Love by Telephone.

"The Lovers' Telephone" is the name of a little contrivance, now being sold on the streets, by which sounds are transmitted along a cord attached to two cylinders, and supposed to be very effective in mitigating aggravated cases of "stern parient." A young lady on Post street was in the habit of eluding the lynx eye of the father by dropping one of these inventions from the third story side window every night, and holding sweet converse with her adored, but financially ineligible sweetheart, who stood on the pavement below. The other night the "Governor" happened to notice a mysterious cord that passed his window, and an investigation discovered the little arrangement. He deftly attached another string half way, and applying it to his ear, enjoyed an affectionate interview then in progress.

"Would it be safe for me to call tomorrow?" finally inquired the lower end of the apparatus.

"Yes, Charlie," vibrated an Æolian whisper from above.

"When do you think the old beast will be out?"

"In about two seconds with a club!" was the startling response, and the way the old gentleman jumped for the bail door would have been very effective if it had been half as speedy as the gait at which the young man outside left for the adjoining ward.—*Ex.*

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Experience the Best Teacher.

We know from experience that *Hamilton's Cough Troches* are just what they are recommended to be. They give almost immediate relief to *Bronchitis, Throat Affections and Hoarseness. They* also give relief to catarrh, a form of chronic throat disease. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong druggist, Smethport.

Dyspepsia.

If you have a sense of weight or fulness in the stomach, a changeable appetite, a morbid craving, low spirits after meals with a severe pain, wind rising on the stomach, vomiting and fluttering at the pit of the stomach and a soreness over it, nausea, headache or some of these symptoms, you are suffering from Dyspepsia. *Parmelee's Great Dyspepsia Compound* will speedily relieve and permanently cure you. Sample bottles 15 cents; large size $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off the poisonous and waste matter. See other column.

Billiousness

Are you billous? Do you suffer from sick headache, sick stomach, dizziness, constipation? Does your appetite fail? Are you averse to all exertion, dull and languid? Is life almost a burden? If so your blood is impure, your liver is torpid; you need a medicine that will relieve you. Parmelee's Blood Purifier will meet your case in every instance. It is simple but efficacious. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottle 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport.

"WOULD LIKE SOME MORE."

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 5, 1877.

HERMAN & BESCHER, Oberlin, O.,

Gentlemen:—When I was in Ohio I bought some of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic at your store. I never took anything that did me so much good in so short a time. I would like to get some more of it as I can not find it here. Will you please let me know what I can get one-half dozen bottles for and oblige. Yours truly,

MARY MEDBOURN.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is *the* medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and *relieves* Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour. Try a sample bottle at 10 cents.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc. Try a sample bottle at 10 cents.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific. One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n29-1y.

A Stubborn and Harrassing

Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Hamilton's Cough Balsam, a most effective remedy for all Bronchial and pulmonary disorders, and a certain cure for croup, diphtheria, whooping cough and other affections to which children are liable. Sample bottles 25 cents; large size 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong in Smethport, Pa.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters; that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, you observe." Read of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 10, 1876.-tf

The stomach is strengthened

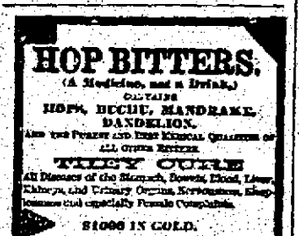
The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm.

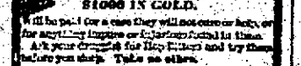
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Cancers Cured.

At Crane's Cancer Infirmary, Addison, New York.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS cured of this much dreaded disease, who came from various parts of the world, are now living witnesses of their wonderful skill in rescuing them from a terrible and lastingly death. Ministers and the poor treated free. Write for a circular giving the full particulars. Address DR. GEORGE CRANE, Addison, N. Y.—16-37


HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, and a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,
DANDELION,
And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of All Other Kinds.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Send for circular.



$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, Women, Boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

C. V. CILLIS,
dealer in
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT SUPPLY STORE
OF
L. EMERY, JR. & CO.,
41 and 43 Main Street, Exchange Place,
BRADFORD, PENN'A.

AGENTS FOR THE
BLAKE STEAM PUMP.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES,
TUBING AND CASING
STEAM, GAS AND WATER PIPES

BUILDING PAPER
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT JOBBING RATES.
ITS COST IS TRIFLING; MUCH CHEAPER THAN DOCTOR BILLS.
BUILDING PAPER
BUILDING PAPER

WE carry a large stock and can fill orders promptly.

No House should be built without using building paper, as it often saves sickness and death.

WE ALONE SELL THE
RUBBER PAINT,
RUBBER PAINT,
—THE BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD—
BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE, ELASTIC
AND ECONOMICAL.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

TANK
BUILDERS'
SUPPLIES.

TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY

CENTRAL LOCATION,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
41 & 43 MAIN STREET.
BRADFORD, PA.

L. EMERY, JR. }
W. R. WEAVER. } L. EMERY, JR. & CO.
STREET CARS PASS THE DOOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. SPRAGUE,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE
STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, Bell Cords, Bell Founders, Bells, Brush Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellow Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Fresners, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hides, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

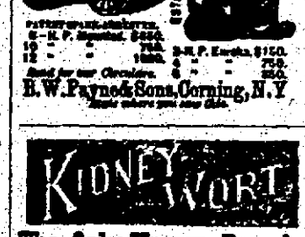
ALL KINDS OF
Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber having recently purchased the Coal Yard of Messrs. Golden & McClure at the
SMETHPORT DEPOT
of the McKean & Buffalo R. R., is now prepared to furnish the people of the vicinity with all kinds of
HARD AND SOFT
COAL,
WOOD, &c.,
in large or small quantities as customers may desire. In addition thereto, he intends to keep on hand for sale
WHITE PINE, ASH AND HEMLOCK FOR FLOORING, HALF-INCH CEILING, SIDING, DOOR AND WINDOW CASINGS, DOORS WINDOWS, SHINGLES, LATH, LIME, SAND, &c.,
All of which he will sell cheap for cash.

James Carter, well and favorably known to the citizens of Smethport, and Charles Trask have been employed to take charge of the business, and all orders intrusted to them will receive prompt attention. A team will be constantly on hand to deliver purchases when required.

S. S. HACKET,
AGENT.
48-7



Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable: for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.

WARNER'S
SAFE
REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
100 Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
Use for the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
Use for the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures pimples, boils and other skin eruptions and diseases, including Tumors, Ulcers, and other Scrofulous Humors.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Biliousness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is a powerful and an expeditious and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes: prices, $1.00, and $1.50.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
A powerful tonic to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes: prices, $.00, and $1.50.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. As other Pills require only a small dose for Liver work, Price 25c. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by druggists & Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. DELANO R. HAMLIN

HAMLIN & SON,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE

Smethport, Pa.

As Counsel, Try causes in the Courts, Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases. Collect claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

Notary Public in their Office.

General Agency of the Keating Lands.

D. STERRETT. ROBT. H. ROSE.

STERRETT & ROSE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS.

(Office over Haskill & Gifford's.)

SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & GORTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Smethport, Pa.

Office:—Sartwell Block, Main Street.

C. BACKUS. SHERIDAN GORTON.

E. L. KEENAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

All legal business attended to promptly.

THOS. A. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Collections and other legal business carefully and promptly attended to.

W. ED. MARSH,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

(Office in rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.)

SMETHPORT, PA.

W. J. MILLIKEN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Kendall Creek, Penn'a.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY,)

Port Allegany, Pa.

W. I. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Duke Centre, Pa.

G. A. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. COMMISSIONER,

Office: Exchange Building, Main St.

Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

R. B. STONE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office with Esq. Broder, over Pemberton's.

Bradford, Pa.

WILLIAM P. WESTON,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

KANE, PA.

17-1.6m

EUGENE MULLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Main St. Bradford, Pa.

ORR & CHEESEMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Smethport Office in the Mineb Building.

SMETHPORT—AND—DUKE CENTER,

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

H. J. MUSE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BROWNSPORT, PA.

A. A. CRAIG,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Kendall Creek, Pa.

E. R. MAYO,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

(Allegany Bridge P. O.)

J. C. STURGEON. GEO. A. STURGEON.

J. C. STURGEON & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

ROOM No. 18 } OIL EXCHANGE,

BRADFORD, PA.

Business Cards.

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

The undersigned having resumed the practice of his profession as civil engineer and surveyor would respectfully announce that he has opened an office over Callar's Drug Store. Special attention given to

Mapping and Conveyancing.

Orders promptly attended to and work carefully and neatly executed.

Office over Callar's Drug Store. } THOS. KING.

16-51

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1879.

OPPERMAN'S

LATEST

OIL MAP,

Embracing the greater portions of the townships of Bradford, Keating, Lafayette, Hamilton, Hamlin, and Wetmore, and showing mainly from actual surveys the positions of all streams, roads and allotments, with names of owners.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, if ordered of

J. OPPERMAN,
Bradford, Pa.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

BENNETT HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
SMETHPORT, PA.

A. HAMAR, Prop'r.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

B. F. WRIGHT, Poprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

BENTON HOUSE.

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. R'R depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR,

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. VanCampen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located, East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JR.

BONNEY'S HOTEL.

Refitted and Furnished.

ONLY 2 MINUTES WALK TO POST OFFICE AND R. R. DEPOTS.

BONNEY & WARNER, - Proprietors.

Corner of Washington & Carroll Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY, formerly of U.S. Hotel.
GEO. W. WARNER

BRADFORD HOUSE,

380 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Class in every respect.

John Boezel - Prop'r.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carrol Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.25 per day; single meal, 35 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

Physicians.

S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets.

Smethport, Pa.

E. G. BROWN

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office and rooms over the Post Office.

Smethport, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. K. CRAWFORD,

Allegany, Bridge, Pa.

Copying and Conveyancing,

LEGAL WRITING OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly and neatly executed.
OFFICE WITH ESQUIRE MOSES.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to look very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 9, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Amicable Actions.
Amicable Scire Facias.
Amicable Revival.
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Attorney's Confession on Judg't Note.
Affidavit and Attachment for Board.
Attachments.
Attorneys' Receipts.
Bond of Indemnity to Constable.
Bond—License.
Bond—Interment.
Bond—Constables'.
Bond of Arb'rs in Att'chm't.
Bond for stay of exec'n
Blank motion.
Commitments.
Constable's sale.
Collector's Sale
Contract—Land.
Contract—Teachers.
Charters of Incorporation, with app.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
Deed—Warranty.
Deed—Fi. Fa.
Deed—Quit Claim.
Declaration Common Counts (2 kinds.)
Execution.
Election Notice.
Foreign Attachment.
Leasehold Mortgages.
Lease—Oil (5 kinds.)
Lease—Land.
Mechanic's Lien.
Marriage Certificate.
Note—Judgment.
Notice of Protest.
Narr. with copy of account.
Oath & bond for att'nt (writ
Petition for License.
Precipe.
Precipe for Summons.
Precipe & Rule to for Jugt.
Precipe for Fi. Fa.
Precipe for Sci. Fa.
Praecipe for Summons in Ass'pt
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin.
Poor Orders.
Precipe.
Record of Ju. cots and Liens.
Road Orders.
Summons.
Subpœnas.
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment.
Sheriff's Bill of Sale.
Statement for Judgment on Motion.
School Orders.
Transcript—Commonwealth.
Transcript—Civil.
Warrants.
Attachments for Witness.
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 9th, 1879, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p.m
"	Renovo	11 00 a.m.
"	Emporium	1 15 p.m.
"	St. Mary's	2 11 p.m.
"	Kane	3 50 p.m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 55 p.m.

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.30 a. m
"	Kane	4 00 p.m.
"	St. Mary's	5 27 p.m.
"	Emporium	6 25 p.m.
"	Renovo	8 40 p.m.
"	arr. at Philadelphia	7 00 a.m.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gn'l Supt.

DR. WHITTIER

Manhattan Block, 206 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Regularly educated and legally qualified Diplomas at office shows, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous and Urinary diseases, than any other physician in Pittsburgh. Those destructive diseases, caused by secret habits in youth, or sexual excesses in later years, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage. Nervousness, Debility, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Trembling, Dreams, Evil Forebodings, Sleeplessness, Lassitude, all Pains in the Back, Kidneys, Nervous Headache, Weak Eyes, Loss of Energy, Hopelessness, Lack of Confidence, Self-Abuse, Impure Blood, Eruptions on the Face, Body and Limbs, Sexual Exhaustion, Sexual Decay, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Diseases of the Rectum, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Skin, Blood, Bones, and all Diseases arising from Indiscretion or Exposure, Diseases of Females, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Dr. Whittier's life-long and extensive experience in this specialty is a guarantee that those who place confidence in him will receive the most skillful treatment that science can suggest. Medicines sent by mail or express everywhere, free from exposure. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or write. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Dr. Whittier has had thirty years' experience in the treatment of these diseases, and has cured thousands of cases that had been given up by other physicians as incurable. Many cases call at the office who have been drugged and doctored by quacks, and have paid out large sums of money, without receiving any benefit, are cured in a few days by Dr. Whittier. Many cases of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Etc., perfectly and permanently cured. Many years' experience in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis, (all forms,) whether Mercurial, Mineral or Blood Poison, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures guaranteed in all cases undertaken. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated by others should not fail to consult him before placing themselves under the care of any other physician, as it will be to their advantage. Dr. Whittier's Medicines are prepared from the prescriptions of eminent physicians, and are purely vegetable, containing no mercury or other poisonous drugs. Patients can be treated with equal success by letter as if they call at the office. Medicines sent everywhere, free from exposure. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or write. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Dr. Whittier has had thirty years' experience in the treatment of these diseases, and has cured thousands of cases that had been given up by other physicians as incurable. Many cases call at the office who have been drugged and doctored by quacks, and have paid out large sums of money, without receiving any benefit, are cured in a few days by Dr. Whittier. Many cases of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Etc., perfectly and permanently cured. Many years' experience in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis, (all forms,) whether Mercurial, Mineral or Blood Poison, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures guaranteed in all cases undertaken. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated by others should not fail to consult him before placing themselves under the care of any other physician, as it will be to their advantage. Dr. Whittier's Medicines are prepared from the prescriptions of eminent physicians, and are purely vegetable, containing no mercury or other poisonous drugs. Patients can be treated with equal success by letter as if they call at the office. Medicines sent everywhere, free from exposure. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or write. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 125 PAGES.

Wonderful pen-pictures true to life; on who may marry, who not, why! How to marry, proper age, &c. Reproduction—healthy, beautiful children—latest discoveries. Impediments to marriage; cause, consequence, cure. Reliable prescriptions. Book for the million. Everybody should read it. Price, 50 cents. MANHOOD: its rise and abuse, 25 pages, 6 cents. WOMANHOOD: causes of its decay, 25 pages, 6 cents. Both for 50 cts., sent sealed. Address Dr. Whittier, 206 Penn St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
(v18-n18 tL) Agent of the Trustees.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Jan. 27th and 28th, 1880.

Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

SELECT POETRY.

Let it Pass.

Be not swift to take offense
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense!
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong:
Which will disappear ere long
Rather ring this cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind;
Let it pass!
As the unregarded wind,
Let it pass!
Any vulgar soils that live
May condemn without reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive.
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass!
Think how often you have erred,
Let it pass!
Since our joys must pass away
Like the dew drops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let it pass!
Let it pass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GEORGIA SKETCH.

THE LOVES OF DIANA.

Miss Jasmin, I want you please'm to write me a letter, Diana said as she brought in a pile of beautifully-fluted clothes and carefully slipped them down upon my bed from her extended arms.

Can't you write, Diana? I asked, laying down my book a little reluctantly and getting up to look over the clean clothes.

Who? Me! La, Miss Jasmin, how I ever learn to write? Diana protested while a rueful smile visited her usually sedate, not to say sulky, countenance. I got a daughter that kin write, though: her pa's sister took her an' give her a good education. But she's living up at Dahlonega: she ain't no good now to me.

Diana, how many children have you? I queried idly, sitting down with a pile of socks in my lap and beginning to pair them.

I donno how many I have had, Miss Jasmin, Diana said, leaning on the foot of the bed. "Jasmin" was Diana's version of Jessica, and it was a negro's fashion of showing respect to call me, alien and stranger as I was, "Miss Jasmin" and not Mrs. Alexander—as if she had been brought up in the home of my maidenhood.

Don' you know that I can't count? I had three by Maje, my fust husban', an' two that died, an' I had one by Dillard, my last huban'. Dat makes five, don' it?

Oh, hush, Diana, your making believe. I said indignantly. A woman is bound to know how many children she has borne. You know you have had six.

Yes'm, it is six; Miss Lena tole me. Miss Lena knows all about me, Diana said contentedly. Well, I want's to write to de father o' my last one; dis yer Kermanny's father. I want dat nigger to send me some money.

When do you want me to write? Now? I asked folding up the last pair of socks.

Yes'm, any time she said.

Well, take a seat and tell me what to say, I said, offering her a chair and taking up my portfolio. Diana immediately sat down on the floor near my feet, curled up her long slim figure, spread out her black fingers, to the fire, and sat silent as the Sphinx.

How shall I begin?

Idonno'm: you know how; you write it like you does your letters.

But what do you call him? husband or—what's his first name?

I calls him Dillard; I never callen him nothing else, Diana said morosely and in a final tone.

And what next? I demanded, having dated the letter and addressed Dear Mr. Dillard.

Well, Miss Jasmin, I wants some money. He done send me word he was willin to send me anything I needed; but he didn't know where I was. Tell him I'm here a cookin' for you, and Kermanny needs some shoes, an' cole weather is comin' on, an' he must send me three dollars. Tell him I was in hopes he'd a been up to see Kermanny, an' she's been alookin' for him, an, he must come an' see us. Write it sort o' lovin', cause I got have some money onten dat nigger, fo' sho'. He gits five dollars every week o' his life at a carpenter's shop, and he's got to give me some. You write it for me, now, Miss Jasmin; fix it up like you know how to write, and then I can hear you read it off afterward.

Diana, tell me about Dillard, I said gravely.

Nothin' to tell, Diana said in slow sadness.

If he is your husband, why don't you live together?

Cause I quit him.

What for? Didn't you love him?

Who? Love Dillard, Miss Jasmin? I donno'm. No'm; I never did love no man but Maje Seals. I married Dillard to spite Maje, 'e much' anything, 'cause Maje he wouldn't marry me himself, an' Dillard he stood ready with the license. I did it for spite.

Why what do you mean, Diana? I exclaimed, in despair of comprehending her varied relations. Have you got two husbands living? Or were you not married to Maje?

Well, Miss Jasmin, you see Maje an, me had each other in slavery times. We warn't never married, 'ceptin to call each other husban' an' wife. We only took up with eigh other, an' I never cared nothin' about him ontwell I had a chile by him.

Then, Diana, how was it you ever called him your husband? I asked, intent on solving this dark problem. Why did you take up with him in the first place if you did not love him.

Diana gave a slow, half-incredulous look, and then uttered a sharp, hard laugh.

For de sake o' de increase, chile; you donno nothin', she said bluntly and brutally. I didn't wanter be sole away from my mammy an' my home, an' I knew it was dat or go. She never would have no increase—an' two other gals I knew. I had to have some man, an' didn't want none on de place, so I took up with Maje to escape dem others.

But weren't you married by a Minister? I asked after a silent moment. I have always understood that when you married, your master or mistress called you and gave you a white dress and a supper, with, maybe, a dance, and had the white preacher to marry you.

Didn't do us so; we jus' had one another an' went along.

But if the people were not married at all what was to prevent their taking a dozen 'husbands' one after the other? I asked desperately.

Deir own pride an' self-respect, Diana replied with some spirit and feeling. Everybody knew we belonged to each other; dat was enough.

And you lived on with Maje after the war? I said.

Yes'm, I did. I had chillen by him, an' I loved dat nigger. I useter beg him to marry me by license, an' he kept on promisin' he would, but makin' out like we mus' git new cloze an' git fixed up for it, an' look all right; an' while I kep' hangin' on an' waitin' an' waitin', at last he took up wi' another woman; an' then—good-bye, Maje.

Did you leave him?

No'm; but I fought him an' quarreled with him and dogged him ontwell there wasn't no peace, an' he quit me an' he went down to Macon, an' that other woman she followed him, but he would not marry her neither.

Did she know that he had a wife and children?

Know it? I tole her! Yes'm Miss Jasmin. I did. I went to see her, an' I asked her if a single man couldn't suit her an' leave me my husban' an' my chillun' father, an' she put her head on one side an' she minced out that Mr. Seals, he done tole her he was not a married man, an' den Maje came in and we had it! An' he beat me every step of de way home—a lick an' a jump all de way.

And could you forgive him, Diana?

O, of course I'd a forgiven him ef he'd a come home and behave hisself! La, Miss Jasmin, I never bore him no grudge for beatin' me; it wasn't so much beatin' as fightin' half de time, an' I got so I could worst him one spell. I laid him out wid a cane.

So he quit you, I mused.

No'm; after he went to Macon he sent me money, an' I went to him, an' we lived together a year, but I kep' threatenin' to leave him if he didn't marry me, an' at last I did quit an' went to Griffin, an' there I met Dillard. He's Kermanny's father.

Yes, and you love Kermanny better than all the children you have in the world.

Yes'm I do; she's so little, you know. Yon she come, now, lookin' for me. Go 'long, Kermanny, I'm a comin'.

Come see if I couldn't help Miss Jasmin dust, Kermanny said, standing poised on one bare foot and smiling in an ingratiating manner. I want to wait on 'e white folks.

You ain't big enough to wait on de white folks yet, honey, Run along, Diana said.

When I's big's you is I can do heaps o' work, can't I, Miss Jasmin? Kermanny persisted. She was only six years old, this impish little creature—ugly, funny and ambitious to the last degree. Her favorite description of herself was: I's a bald-headed nigger, and her chief ambition was to have a bushy head, to which end what little hair she had was kept tied up all over her head in infinitesmal coils with red and white strings to "make it grow."

Go 'long, Kermanny, Dina urged.

Go and tell your brother to bring in a log for the fire, Kermanny, I said.

She started off at once, and in a moment I heard her screaming the most dreadful threats to her twelve-year-old brother (Maje's youngest) as to what his mother would treat him to if he did not hurry. There seemed no real malice in the child, but she always spurred him to his tasks with her tongue, and now its cheerful accents rang:

If you don't go on, boy, ma'll have to make you into jelly; she'll have to cut you all to pieces, boy, if you don't learn to hurry!

I'd die widout dat little nigger, Diana said, laughing to herself as she shut the door Kermanny had left ajar, at a nod from me, and then resumed her former position.

Was Kermanny's father good to you? I asked.

Miss Jasmin, he was. He got a license to marry me, Dilliard did; and Maje come up from Macon an' tried to make a fuss about it, an' de judge he asked him questions, and den he turned to me an' says Woman, you seem like a smart likely, woman, an' I'd advise you to have nothing to do with this fellow; he am got no rights over you, an' you go 'long an' tend to yer business and let him alone. So I went an' lived wid Dillard mor'n a year; an' Dillard he was good to me. He give me all I wanted, an' never spoke a cross word to me in his life. He treated me like a man oughter treat a woman. An' den one day when I was leanin' over de gate an' talkin' to aunt Hannah a middle-age woman come by an' said:

Howdo, Sister Smith? an' she says, Howdo, Sister Dillard? an' I never said nothin', but got to studyin' 'bout it. An' next time I see Aunt Hannah I say, Aunt Hannah, is that woman you call Sister Dillard any kin to de Dillard dat works at' de' boss down yonder? Didn't you know she was his wife? an' I say, I never know he had any wife; is you sure 'bout it? An' she said, La! I been knowin' Brother Dillard and Sister Dillard ten years an' more. Dey goes to our church. Dat night when Dillard come home I said, Dillard, how come you never tole me you had another wife? An' he said, I ain't got no wife but you. An' I say, But I know you has, 'cause I've seen her. An' he said, I tell you you's all the wife I got. I used to have her in slavery times. She ain't my wife by law. An' I say, I don't keer what de law says; if you had her before you had me, she's got the first right, an' I'm gwine. I ain' going to fuss at' no woman, not for no man livin'.

So I left Griffin and come up here to Atlanta; an' I ain't been back since.

Do you write to him often?

Sometimes for Kermanny I do. Miss Jasmin, please'm, write my letter.

Well, don't you want to write to him for more than three dollars, Diana? If he gets $30 a month he ought to send you more than that.

I don't want to ask for too much, Miss Jasmin, for fear I won't get none, she said. Tell him I got two children to clothe, an' I ain't able to do all. He mus' help 'bout dair shoes.

I wrote the letter, directed, stamped and mailed it and told Gordon all about Diana when he came home that night, being full of admiration for what I considered remarkably fine feeling for one of her class, as shown by her leaving an indulgent husband and comfortable home sooner than wrong another woman as she had been wronged.

Diana seemed to 'peak and pine,' and counted the days after her letter went. Weeks passed, and not a line from Dillard. One morning she came to me again.

Miss Jasmin, I want you to get me a white dress.

A white dress, Diana! I exclaimed, for she is not a party going Diana, but sober and steady though not uncomely, and wearing her thirty-five years with sedateness, and being lately a devout church goer.

Yes'm, Miss Jasmin, a wedding dress. I'm goin' to git married.

Why, Diana, you are married already.

Miss Jasmin, I've learn from Dillard. Aunt Josie, she come up from Griffin last week, and he's livin' with his first wife, an' dat's why they ain't no answer to my letter.

But that doesn't leave you free to marry, Diana, unless you get a divorce.

Who? Divorce? Miss Jasmin do you 'spose I'm gwine to have my name scandalized all round the country with divorcing? No ma'am, I ain't. I've done quit Dillard long ago.

But, Diana you don't understand, I said. If you count slavery marriage, you are married to Maje; if you count marriage by license, you are married to Dillard. You are not free to marry any one. Now let me tell you very clearly—in law your marriage with Dillard is the only one that counts. The law does not count that with Maje, or Dillard to his first wife; they are not lawful marriages, though I don't blame you for that; it was more the fault of others than yours. But the law hold you married tight and fast to Dillard; and if you marry another man in his lifetime you can be tried for bigamy and punished I don't know how—put in the chain-gang or the penitentiary, I closed vaguely.

Well, I'm got to git married, Diana persisted stubbornly.

Then you must get a divorce. Mr. Alexander is a lawyer, and I will ask him to see about it. He will write to a lawyer in Griffin, and if they can prove that Dillard is living with another woman they will get you a divorce. Who is the man you want to marry?

He is a preacher—Methodist preacher. He has a good name with black and white, Miss Jasmin. He's going to see Mr. Gordon and ask him, he say.

Well, Diana, if he is a good man and wants to marry you honestly, I have nothing to say against it after you get the divorce; but I give you fair warning that I won't have it before. You are a good servant—and a thought of Diana's faultless biscuit, her perfect waffles and general excellence in cooking did come over me, together with Gordon's despair at parting with one who understood how to prepare all the favorite dishes of his childhood; but I would not suffer it to mitigate my sternness. You are a good servant, Diana; but if I valued you as I do my eye-teeth, you would have to go if I found you doing as so many negroes do. If I never have a servant—as I've been told I shall not if I dare to be so particular about this—I will not suffer one in my house who lives with any man not her husband.

Then this dignified, rather sullen Diana, whom former mistresses, I am told, did not dare to defy for fear of loeing her really superior services, slid humbly to the floor and spoke meekly as a chidden child sitting at my feet.

Miss Jasmin, she said, I'm done with all that; I means to be an honest woman. I done tole Mr. Brinley about Dillard, an' dat I left him 'cause he had a wife before me, an' I didn't know it; an' he say he would marry me all de same.

But, Diana, I protested, if he is a good man and a christian he wants to marry you lawfully. Don't you know it would be the death of all his usefulness and of people's respect for him if it was known you had a living, lawful husband? He would rather have you divorced, if he understood the case.

Miss Jasmin, Dillard haid't got no power over me. I never got married in church to him.

But somebody married you; you had a license—

No'm, we never got married. Dillard he was ready, and he got the license; but before I got ready to marry him I heard about his first wife.

And—Kermanny!—

Miss Jasmin—eagerly—Miss Jasmin, 'fore graciosa I meant to marry Dillard, an' I counted it so; but Miss Lizzy, she do jus' like you's doin', an' she tole me not to marry, an' I tole her I oughter, an' bimeby I tole her I'd have a baby soon an' I oughter marry its father, an' she'd say I wouldn' be the first mother widout no husband—an' so, you see—

Diana, I said after a long pause, I did not think you were that kind of a woman. I have heard that people tried to keep their servants from marrying because they feared to lose their services; but it was very wicked in your Miss Lizzie, whoever she was, to encourage you not to be ashamed of sin. I was not trying to keep you from an honest husband. I am willing for you to marry and live decently; but don't you dare to call another man your husband until law and church make him so. O, Diana, have you no more sense? I had a respect for you. And here you are, a woman of thirty-five, the mother of many children, and you have been the wife of no man. I am sorry and ashamed.

A new look had crept over this frail Diana's face. She looked into the fire with all hardness and defiance gone from her eyes and a mist creeping over them.

I'm sorry an' ashamed, too, she said in a subdued way. That's why I meant to marry at the last. It is time to begin living in a better way. I've learnt to trust none of 'em now. An' I think Mr. Brinley is a good man, an' I mean to settle down."

Will he be good to your children, Diana?"

He say he will.

And will make you happier?

He say he'll try. Miss Jasmin, you talk to him next time he come, an' see.

She raised her long figure slowly and went away. I heard her scolding the children, not very earnestly, by-and-by; and later on, when she came into the dining room, she was in more than her wonted good spirits.

I wish I had got dat three dollars from dat nigger Dillard she said: "I meant it to a bought my weddin' fixin's."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an elegant Line of

FALL GOODS

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Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

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The Grocery & Boot & Shoe Department is Always Complete.

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MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., January 1, 1880.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

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CALL AND SEE HIM.

Special Announcement.

During the present year we propose not only making the MINER a better paper than ever before, but we announce to-day such a special premium to all subscribers and old ones in arrears, who will pay up to date, and one year in advance as will, we think, and certainly ought to, make the MINER a regular and indispensable visitor to every family in the country. This premium is no less than the Pittsburg *Weekly Dispatch free* throughout the whole twelve months. The *Weekly Dispatch* during 1880 will be one of the very best journals in the country, full of the freshest news, containing all the associated press and abundant special telegrams from a large corps of correspondents at the National and State capitals, and through all the leading cities and towns of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Virginia, &c. Its market reports will be a specialty. On the whole nothing like this offer has ever yet been made in this part of the State, and it will enable the subscribers to the MINER to procure absolutely *free* a journal which, at all times newsy and interesting, will be particularly so during the momentous year 1880—a year sure to be doubly celebrated by its Presidential campaign and great trade revival. Send in your name at once.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—1880.

—A happy New Year to everybody.

—Hugh Brawley is taking his vacation mid the scenes of his childhood.

—The Commissioners were in session on Monday and Tuesday.

—If you want a good cigar drop in at Rubin's, next door to the MINER office.

—About half the Assessors of the county have returned their assessments.

—The world is said by astronomers to be at least five hundred million years old.

—The free use of celery is recommended for nervousness as well as for rheumatism.

—County bonds to the amount of $11,800 were issued by the Commissioners on Tuesday.

—Seal-skin caps are of questionable value. They heat the head unduly and get up seal-skin headaches.

—To-day is the sixteenth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln.

—The salary of the Duke Centre post office has been raised from $1,000 to $1,500, commencing with the present year.

—Notwithstanding his indisposition, Rev. Wagoner states that he will endeavor to preach next Sunday morning as usual.

—Quarterly Meeting services will be held in the M. E. Church on Sunday Jan. 10. Rev L. A. Stevens, P.E. will preach and conduct the services.

—John R. Chadwick was the receipient as a christmas present of a handsome gold headed cane, a token from a young lady admirer—Miss Anna Grumbine.

—On the authority of Moody, the Evangelist, it is stated that the report of the conversion of Dan. Rice is erroneous. So much the more unfortunate for Daniel.

—G. M. Smith, our portly J. P., celebrates to-day as the opening of a new year and the anniversary of his birth-day. He says it is a day full of important events.

—Rev. Wagoner has been suffering with a severe cold for several days, and has temporarily lost the use of his voice. It would be a calamity indeed if the loss should be permanent.

—We were mistaken in our statement last week that the borough Graded School would reopen the first Monday after New Years. It will reopen one week from Monday.

—Charley Johnson, an employee of this office, started for a holiday visit to his old home in Butler county Christmas. Charley is a good faithful boy and has earned his holiday.

—In China pox-marks of small pox render the young women extra marriageable. The young men regard them as favorites because they are thought to be less liable to have the disease again.

—New subscribers and renewals of old patrons are pouring in. It is not often that two such papers as the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and MINER can be secured for $1.50. We still have room for a few more names.

—The MINER did not skip any issues on account of the holidays this year, "in accordance with the usual custom." We will not promise to make the rule invariable hereafter, for fear we may have reason to break it. Yet we have never been in favor of omitting an issue of the paper on account of the holidays and hope to be permitted to publish a paper every week in the year—so long as we publish any.

—B. F. Wright, proprietor of the Wright House, set out a free lunch to his friends and patrons on Christmas day. It was got up in tip top style and heartily appreciated by all the partakers.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—The Ohio stone for the new Court House is being hauled from the depot. Some of them are immense, weighing several tons, and have to be cut in two or three places before being loaded.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v18-n4-y1

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—S. F. Godden has resigned his position as conductor on the McK. & B. railroad and accepted a position in an express office in New York city. He goes to the city to enter upon his new duties next week.

—One of the best chest-protectors on a cold, blustering day, when one is riding, is a newspaper folded so as to have three or four thicknesses and placed over the chest and buttoned under the overcoat, cloak or sacque.

—The last issue of the *Northern Tier Reporter* reflected great credit upon its publisher. All the advertisements were thrown out and every column devoted to appropriate news and Christmas reading matter.

—H. V. Redfield, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is visiting friends in Smethport, taking advantage of the recess for a brief respite from the unceasing grind of his position. He predicts a long and tedious session.

—Nails have gone up again to $4.35 per keg at wholesale less 10 per cent per keg at car lots. This advance is due to the continued advance of pig iron, with the prospect that the demand will exceed the supply for considerable time in the future.

—Again instance of the rapid increase of population in Bradford, the assessment of the third ward of that city shows a canine population of fifty-nine. If every ward and the balance of the county return a proportionate number of dogs, it will encourage a revival of the sheep damage industry.

—Our friends at Alton feel very justly that they have not been well treated by the P. O. Department. For some reason the post office at that place was discontinued some time ago, and since then they are only able to get their mail semi-occasionally. If the facts are as reported it is little less than an outrage.

—Let us ask the public if a newspaper should not have the same latitude to print what it thinks is right as for a lawyer to say what he likes before a crowded court-room, the proceedings of which go on record and often injure innocent parties for life.—Hartford *Journal*.

—John B. Gough, the lecturer, has a family which consists of a wife and four nieces. He makes about $20,000 a year, but has saved only about $100,000, and has a nice farm near Worcester, Mass. He has a very large collection of Cruikshank caricatures, and loves to play tenpins. After a lecture he is rubbed down like a prize fighter.

—At a regular communication of McKean Lodge No. 386, F. & A. M., last week Wednesday evening, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

W. M.—Davault Martin.
S. W.—H. F. Barbour.
J. W.—M. A. Sprague.
Secretary—E. H. Bard.
Treasurer—Wm. Specht.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hamlin negotiated with Santa Claus for the furnishing of a Christmas Tree at their residence for the benefit of their children last Thursday. The old gentleman filled his contract to the letter, and the tree was loaded. In the evening a pleasant party of children and family friends met at their residence, finishing up the day jollily and making it one long to be remembered by the little ones.

—M. E. Beebe, the supervising architect of the new Court House, was elected Alderman and Councilman on the Republican ticket in Buffalo last fall. He is now a candidate for the chairmanship of the City Council, an important and honorable position. The *Express* claims that he is the "ring" candidate and will be their "tool." The *Express* evidently is not acquainted with him. Any one who picks Beebe up for a tool will find himself very much mistaken.

—Correspondents and advertisers will please bear in mind that our paper will hereafter go to press Wednesday evening, and articles or notices for publication should be handed in Wednesday morning. From the fact that it takes two or three days for the papers to reach many of our subscribers after they are mailed we are obliged to make this change, although at great inconvenience to ourselves.

—The day before Christmas the United Pipe Lines issued an order that until further notice oil would be received in the lines without requiring its immediate removal, and acceptances would be issued for all oil received. This order in effect wipes out the immediate shipment swindle which has been so long a grievance to the producers and a source of immense gains to the Pipe Lines. It is supposed that the purpose of the order was to break the market, and it will probably have that effect temporarily.

—We are informed that recently near the Pump Station of the Tidewater Pipe Line, three miles south of this place, the pipe burst three times in twenty-four hours. The nearest check-valve east is about two miles from the station, and before it could be reached a large quantity of oil was lost. Our informant says the company are putting in a new pump station on Kettle Creek to relieve Station No. 3 during the cold weather. The cold thickens the oil and increases the pressure on the pipe to move it and was the cause of the break.—Potter *Enterprise*.

—G. W. King takes a good deal of pride in the equipments of his milk route. He has recently fitted up a fine pair of bobs for his convenience during good sleighing, and all the appointments of his wagons, team, &c., are such that he certainly need not be ashamed of them. He has built up a good business and means to keep it if good appointments and strict attention to the wants of his patrons can secure that result. And we see no reason why his old patrons should not be perfectly satisfied or should desire a change.

Free Lunch.

Anton Diehl, of Farmers Valley, will give a free lunch on New Year's day at his restaurant at the junction of the main and Cole creek roads, near the residence of Fulsom Ferris. He has but recently opened at this point, and people on their way to Bradford and Cole Creek who need a good lunch or drink will find this a good place to stop at.

Personal.

Capt. M. G. McNutt, of Bradford, was a welcome caller at the MINER office on Tuesday. The Capt. is the solicitor for the reliable Kittanning Insurance Company, of which a principal Branch office has been established at Bradford, with the veteran insurance man I. H. Hilliard as Manager. The company is one of the oldest in the country, having been established in 1853, and has assets to the amount of three quarters of a million. Parties wishing safe insurance will do well to give the Captain a call.

House to Rent.

Any party wishing to rent a comfortable and pleasant residence at a reasonable figure, can be accommodated by calling upon E. V. Chadwick.

Vick's Floral Guide.

Of the many Guides and seed Plant Catalogues sent out by our Seedsmen and Nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as *Vick's Floral Guide*. Its paper is the choicest, its illustrations handsome, and given by the hundred, while its Colored Plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the the parlor table. Published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

To the Public.

J. P. Wendel has a full and complete assortment of boots, shoes and rubber goods consisting of

Men's boots and shoes.
Boys " " "
Youths " " "
A full assortment of children's shoes.
Womens shoes of all kinds.
Misses " " "
Ladies' rubber boots.
Ladies' overshoes.
Men's "
Men's rubber boots
Boys' " "
Men's pure gum boots.

All of which will be sold at lowest prices, for cash.

An Unexampled Premium.

Do not fail to read the announcement in another column of the "unsurpassed and unequaled premium to new subscribers which is offered by this journal for 1880. The Pittsburg *Weekly Dispatch*, in all respects one of the best papers in the country, full of the freshest and most reliable news, procured by the most liberal expenditure, will be furnished free throughout the entire year by the publishers of this paper to new subscribers and all those in arrears who pay up to date, and one year in advance. Always a first-class paper and a welcome visitor to the family fireside, the *Weekly Dispatch* will be better even than heretofore in every department for 1880. Its general and special news features have long been well known, and as for finance, trade and market reports they will be among the fullest, most accurate and valuable published. We confidently anticipate a large accession to the subscription list of the MINER, as no family can fail to appreciate the liberality and enterprise of the offer.

The Oil Field.

The above head does not refer to what is commonly called the oil field of the county—the so-called oil field, with its surface wells only, ten or twelve hundred feet deep from which the light silver dollar stuff slops over at the rate of 25 to 100 barrels a day. No, no. We refer to the oil field, about a half a mile from Smethport, where the oil comes from the very bowels of the earth, seventeen hundred feet from the glad sunshine, and is worth (or is said to the worth) three dollars a barrel. There is nothing cheap about oil when you get the pure article. What agitates the field above mentioned just now is the result of the last well. We stated in our last issue the report up to that date *i. e.* that they were through the sand, which was over twenty feet in thickness and of excellent quality, with a good show for a fair well. Saturday afternoon a shot was put in, and the hole filled rapidly to about 500 feet. Monday morning there was about 1200 feet of oil in the hole. The tubing from the old Haskill well will be put in this week when we will be better able to state what the well is good for. It is believed by good judges that it is good for about ten barrels.

Rubin's New Store.

Although very much delayed by the non-arrival of his stock, H. W. Rubin was able to open his new store a few days before Christmas and avail himself of some of the benefits of the holiday trade. Mr. Rubin is so well known throughout this section that he did not need to wait the slow process of building up a trade, but starts from the first with a secured patronage. His stock is not immense, but is well selected and of the best quality. He makes a specialty of everything in the line of gentlemens' furnishing goods, such as fine dress shirts, underclothing, socks, handkerchiefs, cravats, &c. He also keeps an elegant assortment of fine jewelry and silverware, and being known as an excellent judge of that kind of merchandise, he will not want for patronage in that direction. In short, Mr. Rubin is an honorable, upright, attentive business man who will be heartily welcomed as a permanent resident. He keeps an excellent stock and knows how to buy so as to be able to sell as low as any one can sell goods of the same quality, and in justice to themselves and him purchasers should give him a call before completing their purchases.

—Henry Herring, the bear hunter of the Northern Tier, came to town Monday morning lugging on his back the carcas of a large catamount—a species of panther. It was an ugly looking beast even in death, and an acquaintance one would not care to cultivate in the woods alone. It was caught in a bear trap.

A Tragic Death.

On Wednesday, Dec. 24th, a stranger met a tragic death at Niagara Falls. He arrived at that place early Wednesday morning, and during the afternoon he proceeded to cross the new suspension bridge. When about midway across he climbed upon the railing and deliberately plunged headforemost into the one-hundred and ninety-two feet of atmosphere that lay between the bridge and the water. For fifty feet the body dropped like a plummet, head foremost and with a swiftness that could scarcely be imagined. Then it turned over a couple of times and struck the water. It was plain that the swift fall and terrible collision with the water had caused instantaneous death. The body reappeared on the water for an instant and then went out of sight in the rapids. Just previous to the tragedy the man called at the post office, at that place, procured paper and envelopes, and addressed a letter to Kennedy, in Chautauqua county. He informed the postmaster that his name was D. A. Sikes and claimed that he was a resident of Kennedy, Chaut. Co. He is described as a pleasant featured man, with long grey beard, dressed in dark blue clothes and an overcoat, and wore a soft hat, woolen scarf and low shoes.

Facts Worth Knowing.

The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, organized under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 1st, 1876, providing for the incorporation of Insurance Corporations, has originated a plan to secure to its members an Estate, or the benefits of Life Insurance, at Two-Fifths the usual rates, with Capital and Security, for the payment of beneficiaries, unquestioned and unlimited. It is a Home Association to all its members, and is Absolutely Proof against fraud or dishonesty.

It is every man's duty to his wife, his children, and all who are dependent upon him for support to take a Membership. Why? Because:

1st. Because it will secure to the family of a deceased member $3,000 at death, by investing daily the trifling sum of about 7 cents.

2d. Each member is a full partner in the whole business, with liability limited to small annual dues and mortality assessments.

3d. A member does not pay his money for the maintenance of large speculative corporations, but for the exclusive purpose of paying his pro rata proportion of accrued death losses in the Association: Such payments are made three times a year, to a Trustee (resident) of his own county, through whom death claims are also adjusted, and who is under a bond to three Directors (citizens of his county) for the faithful and honest performance of the duties incumbent upon him as Trustee.

4th. This is the only Association in America, established on correct business principles, that furnishes the benefits of life insurance at half its regular cost, combined with absolute security and safety.

5th. The Association guarantees that the Yearly mortality assessments shall not exceed from 1 to 7¼ per cent, according to age, on the amount of each member's subscription.

For further particulars call upon or address W. T. Caller, Agent, Smethport, Penn's.

Bro. Burns and his Meetings.

A gentlemen by the name of Burns, said to be from Boston, a reformed liquor dealer, has been holding a series of meetings in the M. E. church for over two weeks. He has been preaching in a number of Cattaraugus towns, and is reported to have met with great success and to have been very well liked. As he assumes to be a public teacher, an "evangelist," indeed, we have a right to as publicly approve or criticise his methods and teachings. However, neither we or any one else have any right to question the gentleman's sincerity or honesty of purpose, and we have no intention of doing so. While his method may possibly take well and be productive of good in some communites, it is very evident from the tone of public sentiment that his peculiar style is not calculated to arouse the unconverted to their danger or renew the zeal of the active christians in this community. There is too much of "my hotel with three hundred guests;" too much worldly slang and general gymnastics. A pulpit assertion that the speaker is not "that kind of a huckleberry" may be amusing to the boys on the back seats, but is not conducive to serious mindedness. Nothing would please us more (and we believe we speak in this the sentiment of even the most worldly of our citizens) than to witness a genuine, earnest and deep feeling revival of the cause of religion in this borough, but it cannot be accomplished—in this community at least—by the exercise either of rhetorical gush, pulpit flippancy, or evangelical egotism. We speak plainly on this subject with not the least feeling toward Mr. Burns, simply because we, in common with all other good citizens, feel a deep interest in the growth of true christianity in the community and the building up and strengthing of the church and we firmly believe that over-zealous, though possibly sincere, men, with more enthusiasm and egotism than judgment and more hallelujah than good sense often do more harm than good to the cause for which they are supposed to labor. In conclusion we ought to say that Mr. Burns ministrations here were entirely unsought and unasked either by Rev. Wagoner or the church. Such is the fact and in justice to all it should be stated.

The Meanest Men in the World.

The owners of a clothing-making firm in Boston employ thirty-five girls, who from their poor earnings contributed $22 on Thanksgiving day and gave each of the two members of the firm a pretty album, occupying a half hour in getting ready and making the presentation. The two mean fellows took the gifts with ready smiles, and on pay-day deducted from the wages of the girls time money for the half hour they had occupied in giving the albums.

—We only offer our special premium a few days longer.

—C. L. Wheeler, of Bradford, has been reappointed D. D. G. M. of the Masonic fraternity for the counties of McKean, Cameron and Potter for the ensuing year.

A DESERTED CITY.

A SKETCH OF PITHOLE—ITS GROWTH AND DECAY ALL WITHIN FIFTEEN YEARS.

From the New York Sun.

Pithole, Pa., is probably the grandest young ruin in the world. Here was a great city which was founded, grew to opulence, fell, and whose streets are now onion and cabbage patches—all within fifteen years. Why, it took those slow-coach Egyptians two thousand years to make such a ruin as this! Such is American enterprise.

"When did you come here?" I asked Mr. Johnson, who acted in the capacity of both founder and guide to the ruins.

"I'm a carpenter, you know," he said; I came here in 1865 to help put down the first well for the United States Petroleum Company on the Holmden farm. The country around here was almost uninhabited. The ground was stony, and the fields were full of pine stumps.

"Did you strike oil?"

"I should say we did. We struck a flow-er.' The threw a thousand barrels of oil into the air a day. As soon as she 'flowed' the speculators went off in the night and bought the farm of Tom Holmden at a low figure. Lord! when he came to see the well the next morning didn't he feel bad, though!"

"What was the effect of the thousand-barrel well?" I asked.

"Why, it seemed to set the whole neighborhood crazy. The whole oil region turned out and came up here. Soldiers with pockets full of money, just discharged from the army, came pouring in with the rest. In fact Tom Holmden's farm, in less that forty-eight hours, looked as if it had ten circuses on it. You never saw such scrambling. And prices! Why, you never heard of such prices. Twenty wells were under way in a week. Machinery had to be drawn through the mud from the station, on the Miller farm, four miles distant. Thousands of barrels of oil, worth $5 a barrel, had to be drawn through the mud. Farmers rushed in with teams for fifty miles around. Contractors paid $100 for drawing an engine four miles through the mud. Fifteen dollars a ton for drawing coal. Ten dollars for taking a trunk. Farmers got ten dollars for carrying one passenger. Two and three dollars were paid for meals, and five dollars for a bed. Dollars were as common as nickels are now. Why, I could make $25 a day carpentering. I got $450 for building a one-story building, and I did the work with four men in a day and a half. I got $45 for putting up some shelves for a druggist, and did the work in thirty minutes. Nails were fifty cents per pound, and lumber $300 a thousand. Farmers tore down their fences for miles around and sold them to the crazy oil operators. Great guns! how the merchants poured in! and what prices they got; $35 for a pair of boots, and a dollar for a drink of whiskey. Fortunes were made and lost in a day. Hundreds of wells went down and were sold at fabulous prices, afterwards ending in dry holes."

"How were the wells usually sold?" I asked.

"They were divided into sixteenths.' Thousands of soldiers, farmers, and business men were inveigled into buying these 'sixteenths.' Some made fortunes and more lost all. Speculators paid $500 for the refusal of a 'sixteenth' next to a producing well, telegraphed to New-York or Philadelphia and made several thousand dollars in a few hours. A sixteenth of a well often sold for $20,000 cash. Millions of dollars came floating into Pithole. Hotels went up like magic. Theatres sprang into being. Murphy built a shanty, got a dance woman by the name of Mme. Brignoli, and oil men would throw fifty dollar bills at her feet. Streets sprang into line. Within sixty days thirty pretty bar-maids were holding forth at a free and easy, No. 7, First Street, all in a rude board room, 36 by 60."

"When did Pithole culminate?"

"Well, she started in June, 1865, and in June, 1866, she was a full fledged city, with 15,000 people, with criminals, policemen, clergymen, churches, schools, and the third largest postoffice in the State of Pennsylvania. Why, postmaster Hill had seven clerks, and to get a letter you had to stand in a postoffice row for half an hour. We had a Mayor, a City Council, and daily newspapers."

"Did you have any good buildings?" I asked.

"Certainly. The Duncan House, on First Street, cost $50,000. The Chase House cost over $80,000. Handsome business blocks went up, gas was put in, the streets were sewered, and, I tell you, we were a great city. People paid $2,50 for a seat at a variety show, and the town was filled with dance women and minstrels."

"When did the decay come?"

"Oh, in 1867 we began to go down. Afterward utter ruin came upon us. The oil wells stopped flowing, and we were ruined. They took down the Duncan House and moved it over to Oil City, and the Chase House, which cost $80,000, was sold for $60. Many men burnt up their houses in 1867 to get the insurance, until no insurance company would take a risk in Pithole. In fact everybody left Pithole as rats leave a sinking ship. The people who ran away from Pithole built up Shambury, Titusville, Oil City, and Tidioute."

I walked around Pithole as I once walked around Pompeii. The city is literally deserted. The houses are all tottering or falling. Window panes are gone. No painter or glazier has been here for ten years. Fourth street, once a thriving business street, has entirely disappeared. King's hardware has gone, the *Record* office has disappeared, the sidewalks have rotted away, and barren desolation meets me on every side. On the hill where the Athenæum used to be filled with a shouting audience who gathered to throw money at the feet of Maud Stanley and a score of Black Crook dancers, I could see piles of potato vines, where the farmer had dug his crop. Where Murphy's Theatre once stood, and where the manager often took in as high as $2,000 during an evening, are bunches of burdocks and two sandstones which denoted the corners.

"How many families are there here?" I asked Mr. Johnson, as I looked around at the ruins.

"Three—only three; and still we represent all the political parties in the field. I'm a Democrat, Ferguson is a Greenbacker, and Hunter is a Republican. Don't often happen, does it, that a founder of a city can take you around and show you the very ruins that he built himself? I tell you—why, damn it, of course nobody doubts but the Coliseum and Pantheon are grand old ruins, but when you talk about young ruins—splendid young ruins—Pithole can buck up 'gin't any on 'em!"

ELI PERKINS.

MINERMENTION.

BY COOPER.

—A young man should always question the pop, before he pops the question.

—A man who often has an attachment for a whole family—a sheriff.

—This is the "fall" of the year, at least most people think so after they have regained their equilibrium.

—We'd like to know if O. P. Dildock, of the Toronto *Graphic*, is actually engaged in the scroll saw business.

—Country debating societies are now in full blast and great questions are being decided such as have puzzled our wisest men since 1776.

—Kentucky has a young thing, one Miss Ebersole, who, is forty-five years old. She has lived single Ebersole long and she may live Eberasle longer.

—A Massachusetts woman has invented a "hygiene suit" for women, which she calls the "Emancipation Garment." This is a new name. Emancipation garments in days past were generally called divorce suits.

—When a man loses his wife there are lots of people interested in securing him another, and in fact some families go so far as to offer him one, while on the other hand if he loses a horse no one seems to care whether he gets another one or not.

—Stanley in a recent letter says that he found a race of marvellously beautiful women in Central Africa. This may be true, but we shall remain incredulous until the brave explorer forwards one to us by mail, and then if we approve of their style, we shall order half a dozen for the accommodation of that number of bashful young men in this place who see nothing beautiful in our "home market."

—The youth who mustard enough courage to kiss his sweet heart is now suffering from a blister on his lip.—Waterloo *Observer*.

—The style of dress coat nowadays is so short that a fellow needs a step-ladder to get down out of it.—Danielsonville *Sentinel*.

—A bride may see nothing in the marriage ceremony to be ashamed of, and yet we cannot help but think it a "give away."—Yonkers *Statesman*.

—Barbers can shave almost anything but they are not in the habit of shaving notes.—McGregor *News*.

—He who displays his religion in his shop window, would be out of the goods if some one should steal his sample.—Whitehall *Times*.

—A tree sids but one ring each year, whereas a coquettish young lady who is on the alert manages to secure as many as six or seven.—Keokuk *Gate City*.

ALL TOGETHER.

GRAND RE-UNION OF THE DUKE FAMILY AT DUKE CENTRE CHRISTMAS DAY.

Nearly a half century ago the Dukes, whose name is known at nearly every fire side in McKean and adjoining counties, settled at Scio, Allegany county. Mrs. Duke, who still survives, was born in Devonshire, England, in the year 1807, and consequently is in the seventy-second year of her age, and for one of her years is hale and hearty. Some fifty years ago she and her husband came to America, and after a sojourn of a few years in Binghamton, N. Y., they journeyed to Scio. Nine children, William, who is the oldest, John, Thomas, Joseph, Ann, Charles, Mary, Violet and Emery were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Duke, and are all now living.

When William had reached the age of nineteen years the father died, and, he being the oldest of the nine children, assumed the position of a father to the family, the duties of which he performed with all the care and parental solicitude required. The children being blessed with a pure, faithful, christian mother, who never re-married, were brought up to love one another, and to so live that their actions might not cast a shadow upon their characters or their family name. To these teachings they have strictly adhered, and to-day a more influential, honest and respectable family does not exist.

As the boys approached manhood they began the battle of life for themselves, and by strict attention to their various pursuits, coupled with honesty in their dealings they have all of them reached a high degree of prosperity. The town of Duke Center derives its name from Mr. John Duke, who years ago settled in the vicinity, and is now the owner of much valuable property there.

The nine children are all married and live in McKean and Allegany counties thereby keeping intact the family ties, which it is now questionable will ever be broken, unless it be in death. On Christmas day a family re-union was held at the residence of Mr. John Duke, at Duke Center, when fifty-two persons, the whole of the family, sat down to the bountiful repast prepared. There were children, grand children and great grand children assembled, and the joy of Mrs. Duke at having her health spared her to witness the gathering can be better imagined than described.

On this joyous occasion it was proposed to photograph the fifty-two persons that met there, and yesterday the work was begun by Messrs. West and Waddel, photographers of this city.—Bradford *Sunday News*.

Rev. Whitaker, of Pittsburgh, Pa., It is well known, has for many years stood at the head of the profession in his specialty, all chronic and blood diseases, nervous prostration and all diseases consequential. See his card in another column. Read his works and judge for yourself.

New Advertisements.

THE ELMIRA WEEKLY ADVERTISER FOR 1880.

The publishers of the Weekly Advertiser have reduced the price of their paper from $2.00 to

$1.25 A YEAR

IN CLUBS OF FIVE.

Single Subscriptions, - $1.50

Or 65 Cents for Six Months.

On the 1st day of January next the Paper will be issued in a 16 page form and will contain

64 COLUMNS OF MATTER!

Making three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight columns of reading matter for ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

One copy of the paper will be sent

FREE

to any person sending us a club of Five names accompanied by the cash.

All remittances must be by P. O. Order or Registered Letter.

Address,

Elmira Advertiser Association,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

1-8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—GRAND—

HOLIDAY OPENING

R. O. SMITH & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the completion of their extensive additions, and to call the attention of their patrons to their elegant lines of

HOLIDAY GOODS

NOW on exhibition in every Department of their store. With our greatly increased facilities we have added many new lines of goods especially adapted to

HOLIDAY TRADE.

WHILE showing novelties all through the store we would call special attention to our

THIRD CENTRE COUNTER.

THIS will be entirely devoted to a display of

ELEGANT NOVELTIES,

CONSISTING in part of

ELEGANT VIENNA BRONZE JEWEL CASES,
ODOR STANDS AND CASES,
SMOKING SETTS, CANDLE STICKS,
JARDINERES, DECORATED CHINA VASES,
ANTIQUE POTTERY.

A Large assortment of

LACQUER WARE, FANCY WILLOW WARE,
TOILET SETTS,
Of All Descriptions,

FANCY COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, &c., &c.,

WE will also add a special

5 and 25 Cent Counters OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

SPECIAL attention is called to our lines of

ELEGANT DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

NOW on exhibition in our new addition. Also to a fine line of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS

NOW being shown in a separate Department.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Is continually stocked with a choice line of goods in all grades.

NEW SPRING PATTERNS

ARE now on sale of

Fine Wall Papers and Decorations.

OUR present store and stock give us double our former facilities for doing business, and we hope by a close attention to the wants and interests of all our customers to increase our trade in the same proportion.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

GRANT, THE CLOTHIER

37 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

NEW FALL STYLE OF HATS

AT GRANT'S, 37, MAIN ST.

ELEGANT LINE OF OVER-COATINGS JUST RECEIVED

AT GRANT'S, 37 MAIN ST.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW SUITINGS, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

AT GRANT'S, 37 MAIN ST

FOR FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH CUSTOM CLOTHING, GO ONLY TO

GRANT'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

GENTLEMEN, CALL AT GRANT'S AND SEE THE NEW NOVELTIES FOR MEN'S WEAR NOW ON SALE.

MR. C. S. TRIPP remains in charge of GRANT'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which is a sufficient guarantee of a good fitting, stylish Garment

37 Main St., Bradford.